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Two new synonymies of the spider genus *Cyrtarachne* (Araneae: Araneidae)

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Abstract — *Cyrtarachne induta* Yaginuma 1960 and *C. nigra* Yaginuma 1960 are newly synonymized with *C. yunoharuensis* Strand 1918 and *C. nagasakiensis* Strand 1918 respectively.

Key words — Araneidae, *Cyrtarachne induta, Cyrtarachne nagasakiensis, Cyrtarachne nigra, Cyrtarachne yunoharuensis*, new synonymy

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Yaginuma (1960) described *Cyrtarachne induta* (*indutus* in the original description) and *C. nigra* (*niger* in the original description) as new species. Although the coloration and markings of these species are quite distinctive among spiders of *Cyrtarachne*, some Japanese araneologists have suspected that *C. induta* and *C. nigra* are junior synonyms of *C. yunoharuensis* Strand 1918 and *C. nagasakiensis* Strand 1918, respectively (e.g., A. Shinkai, personal communication). To solve this issue, I examined coloration and markings of many specimens formerly identified as *C. induta, C. yunoharuensis, C. nigra,* and *C. nagasakiensis* in detail. The results supported the suspicions and urged me to synonimize *C. induta* with *C. yunoharuensis* and *C. nigra* with *C. nagasakiensis* as reported here.

Voucher specimens of this study are deposited in the collection of Department of Zoology, National Science Museum, Tokyo.

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Taxonomy

Cyrtarachne yunoharuensis Strand 1918
(Japanese name: Akairo-torinofundamashi)
Figs. 1–2

Cyrtarachne yunoharuensis Strand 1918, p. 81, pl. 1, f. 12-14 [female syntypes from "Yunoharu" and Saga, not examined]; Yaginuma 1960, p. 61, pl. 26, fig. 149; Shinkai & Takano 1984, p. 93; Yaginuma 1986, p.110, pl.28, fig. 3; Chikuni, 1989, p. 82, fig. 58. Yin et al. 1997, p. 276, fig. 187; Song, Zhu & Chen 1999, p. 279, figs. 162U-V, 163E-F, O.

Cyrtarachne indutus Yaginuma 1960, appendix p. 4, pl. 26, fig. 148 [female holotype from Shikoku, not examined]. **NEW SYNONYMY** .

Cyrtarachne induta : Yaginuma 1968, p. 61, pl. 26, fig. 148; Shinkai & Takano 1984, p.95; Yaginuma 1986, p. 110, pl. 28, fig. 5; Chikuni 1989, p. 82, fig. 60; Yin et al. 1997, p. 273, fig. 183; Song, Zhu & Chen 1999, p. 279, figs. 162P-Q, 163L. Emendation of incorrect original description.

Notes. I separated all the specimens examined into two groups by coloration: one group that can be identified as *C. yunoharuensis* (Fig. 1) and the other group identifiable as *C. induta* (Fig. 2). Then, I compared other features of the specimens between the two groups. No difference was found between these two groups other than the coloration and markings, including the shapes of epigyna. Hence, I can safely conclude that the difference between *C. yunoharuensis* and *C. induta* is nothing more than intraspecific color variations. Consequently, I newly synonymize *C. induta* with *C. yunoharuensis* .

Specimens examined. the "*yunoharuensis* "-type: 17 ♀ from Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Mie, Tottori, and Kagoshima Prefectures. A representative voucher specimen: 1 ♀ , Shimoda-shi, Shizuoka Pref., 14-VIII-1981, A. Tanikawa leg. (NSMT-Ar 4953). The "*induta* "-type: 5 ♀ from Tokyo, Kanagawa, and Okayama Prefectures. A representative voucher specimen: 1 ♀ , Shiroyama-cho, Tukui-gun, Kanagawa Pref., 24-VIII-2000, S. Okawa leg. (NSMT-Ar 4954).

Cyrtarachne nagasakiensis Strand 1918
(Japanese name: Shiro-obi-torinofundamashi)
Figs. 3-4

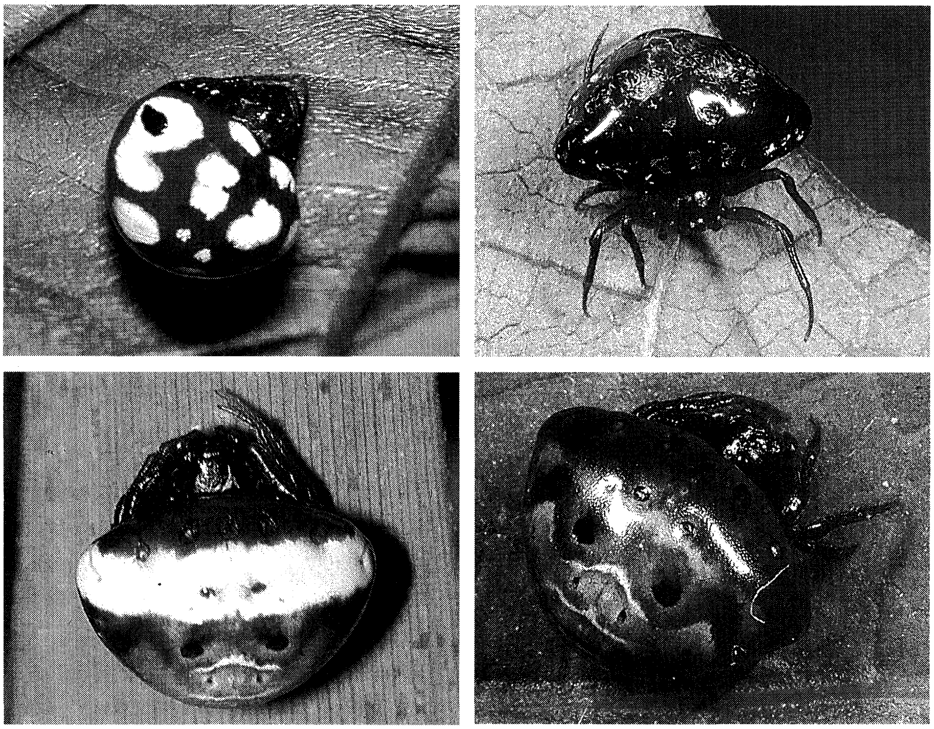
Cyrtarachne nagasakiensis Strand 1918, p. 81, pl. 1, figs. 15-17 [female holotype from Nagasaki, not examined]; Yaginuma 1960, p. 61, pl. 26, fig. 150; Yaginuma 1968, p. 61, pl. 26, fig. 150; Shinkai & Takano 1984, p. 95; Yaginuma 1986, p. 110, pl. 28, fig. 4; Chikuni 1989, p. 82, fig. 59; Yin et al. 1997, p. 274, fig. 185; Song, Zhu & Chen 1999, p. 279, figs. 162R-S, 163D, N.

Cyrtarachne niger Yaginuma 1960, appendix, p. 5, pl. 26, fig. 151; Yaginuma 1968, p. 61, pl. 26, fig. 151 [female holotype from Osaka, not examined]. **NEW SYNONYMY** .

Cyrtarachne nigra : Shinkai & Takano 1984, p. 95; Yaginuma 1986, p. 110, pl. 28, fig. 6; Chikuni 1989, p. 82, fig. 61. Emendation of incorrect original spelling.

Notes. As was done in the comparison between *C. yunoharuensis* and *C. induta*, I separated specimens examined into two groups by the coloration, *C. nagasakiensis* group (Fig. 3) and *C. nigra* group (Fig.4). I compared the other features of these two groups as well as the shapes of epigyna. No differences were found between these two groups other than the coloration and markings. Thus, I concluded that "*nagasakiensis*" and "*nigra*" are two color morphs of the same single species. Consequently, I synonymize *C. nigra* with *C. nagasakiensis* here.

Specimens examined. The "*nagasakiensis*"-type: 34 ♀ from Ibaraki, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Mie, Ehime, Hiroshima, Kagoshima (Yakushima and Amami-oshima Isls.), and Okinawa (Okinawajima and Iriomotejima Isls) Prefectures. A representative voucher specimen: 1 ♀ , Shimoda-shi, Shizuoka Pref., 13-VIII-1981, A. Tanikawa leg. (NSMT-Ar 4955). The "*nigra*"-type: 11 ♀ , from Shizuoka and Kagoshima (Amami-oshima Is.) Prefectures. A representative voucher specimen: 1 ♀ , Naka-kawane-cho, Haibara-gun, Shizuoka Pref., 22-VII-2000, A. Tanikawa leg. (NSMT-Ar 4956).



Figs. 1-4. Habitus —1-2 (Top), *Cyrtarachne yunoharuensis* Strand 1918 (1, "*yunoharuenses*"-type; 2, "*induta*"-type); 3-4 (bottom), *Cyrtarachne nagasakiensis* Strand 1918 (3, "*nagasakiensis*"-type; 4, "*nigra*"-type).

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グモ，カガリグモ改称）および *Clubiona parvula*（S. Saito 1933）new combination（ヌカアブラフクログモ，改称）は *Steatoda* から新たに転属した．日本産の3種 *Enoplognatha japonica* Bösenberg & Strand 1906 ヤマトコノハグモ，*E. dorsinotata* Bösenberg & Strand 1906 セマダラコノハグモおよび *Steatoda albimaculosa*（S. Saito 1934）ブチモチイグモをヨーロッパから北アメリカまで広く分布する *E. tecta*（Keyserling 1884)（和名にはヤマトコノハグモを当てる）の，また日本産の *E. transversifoveata*（Bösenberg & Strand 1906）と中国産の *E. hangzhouensis* Zhu 1998 を *E. abrupta*（Karsch 1879）カレハヒメグモの，さらに中国産の *E. submargarita* Yaginuma & Zhu 1992 を日本で記載された *E. margarita* Yaginuma 1964 シロタマヒメグモの新参異名とした．2つの種名 *S. japonica*（Dönitz & Strand 1906)オスナキグモおよび *S. minus*（Dönitz & Strand 1906）コヌサグモを *nomina dubia* 疑問名とし，本論では扱っていない．なお，*Steatoda* 属の和名カガリグモ属はそのまま使用する．

日本及び台湾産のウエムラグモ科及びネコグモ科のクモ7種（pp. 53–65）

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日本及び台湾産の標本に基づいて，ウエムラグモ科の5種及びネコグモ科の2種を報告した．ウラシマグモ属の1新種を *Phrurolithus vulpes* コガネウラシマグモ（新称）と命名して記載し，*Phrurolithus sinicus* Zhu & Mei 1982 コツブウラシマグモ（新称），*P. taiwanicus* Hayashi & Yoshida 1993 タイワンウラシマグモ（新称），*P. labialis* Paik 1991 ウスイロウラシマグモ（新称）及び *Corinna gulosa*（Thorell 1878）ハマカゼハチグモ（新称）の4種を日本新記録種として報告した．*Corinna* ハチグモ属（新称）のクモが日本から記録されたのは初めてである．また，*Phrurolithus lynx* Kamura 1994 ヤマネコウラシマグモの台湾における分布を明らかにした．さらに，*Phrurolithus taiwanicus* の雄とジガバチグモ属の *Castianeira shaxianensis* Gong 1983 オビジガバチグモの雄を初めて記載した．

日本産オニグモ属の12新種および1新記録種（pp. 67–90）

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日本各地から採集された標本にもとづき，次の12新種および1新記録種を記載した．*Araneus nojimai* マメオニグモ，*A. tsurusakii* カラオニグモ，*A. ryukyuanus* リュウキュウオニグモ（新称），*A. borealis* キタマメオニグモ（新称），*A. iriomotensis* イリオモテオニグモ（新称），*A. yasudai* ヤスダヒメオニグモ（新称），*A. hoshi* ホシマメオニグモ（新称），*A. komi* コミオニグモ（新称），*A. ogatai* オガタオニグモ（新称），*A. miyashitai* コケオニグモ，*A. mayumiae* マユミオニグモ（新称），*A. amabilis* チュラオニグモ（新称），*A. acusisetus* Zhu & Song 1994 オオクマヤミイロオニグモ（新称）.

トリノフンダマシ属の2新シノニム（pp. 91–93）

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ソメワケトリノフンダマシ *Cyrtarachne induta* Yaginuma 1960 をアカイロトリノフンダマシ *C. yunoharuensis* Strand, 1918 の，クロトリノフンダマシ *C. nigra* Yaginuma 1960 をシロオビトリノフンダマシ *C. nagasakiensis* Strand 1918 のそれぞれ新参シノニムとした．